called on those Powers, taking into account the peoples' expressed wishes, to expedite the decolonization process. It has noted efforts made towards training and placing citizens of the Territories in public service positions and other sectors of society where contributions to development could be made, with a view to running an independent country.

The Committee has also reaffirmed the importance it attaches to the co-operation of the administering Powers. In that connection, it has called upon those Powers to participate or continue to participate in the work of the Committee and to invite United Nations visiting missions to the Territories under their administration.

The Special Committee held two regional seminars in 1990, one in the Pacific and the other in the Caribbean region, in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration. The primary objectives of the two events were to provide the Special Committee with the opportunity to discuss the specific problems of the remaining dependent Territories, most of them small island Territories, their special needs and the challenges posed by their geographical locations and other specific conditions and to draw up plans for the rapid decolonization of those Territories, bearing in mind the provisions of the General Assembly resolution calling for a complete decolonization by the year 2000.

COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

In 1967, the General Assembly established the United Nations Council for South West Africa (later renamed the United Nations Council for Namibia) as the sole legal authority to administer the Territory until independence, and to prepare it for independence.

The Council worked for more than two decades to fulfil its mandate by galvanizing global support for the Namibian cause, and by endeavouring to protect the international interests and enhance the well-being of the Namibian people.

That process ended in 1990 with Namibia becoming independent in March and joining the United Nations in April. The Council was dissolved by the General Assembly in September 1990.

VIEWS OF ADMINISTERING POWERS

United States

The United States, the administering Power for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, reports on the Territory to the Trusteeship Council; because the Territory is designated a "strategic area" under the Charter, the United States maintains that the Special Committee lacks competence to consider it. According to the United States, "Article 83 of the Charter clearly provides that all functions of the United Nations relating to this Territory should be exercised by the Security Council, which in turn has delegated responsibility to the Trusteeship Council". The United States provides the Special Committee with information on the other three Territories it administers, and participates in the Committee's deliberations on the situation in those Territories. During discussions in the Special Committee and the General Assembly's Fourth

remain as dependencies of the United Kingdom and not as wholly autonomous States.

New Zealand

Another administering Power, New Zealand, participates fully in the work of the Committee relating to Tokelau, and periodically invites United Nations visiting missions to that Territory, most recently in 1986. Its representative stated in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly in 1990 that New Zealand would abide by its obligations in respect of Tokelau and would continue to co-operate fully with the Special Committee. He noted that in April 1990 a representative of Tokelau had informed the Sub-Committee on Small Territories that Tokelau continues to enjoy and grow in its special relationship with New Zealand. Tokelau, with New Zealand's support, was gradually developing political institutions, was comfortable with its current status and would not be seeking independence in the forseeable future.

Portugal

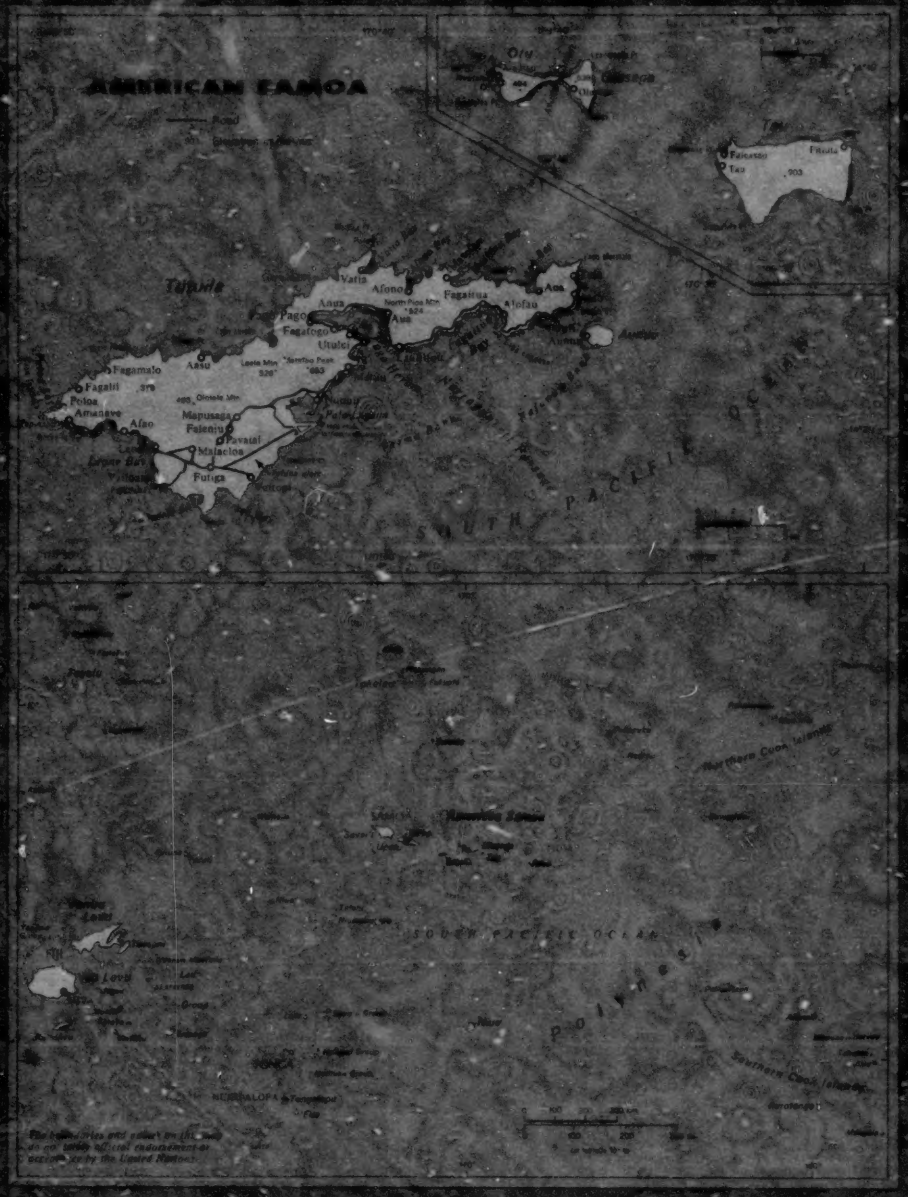
Portugal informed the Secretary-General in 1979 that conditions prevailing in East Timor had prevented it from assuming its responsibilities for the administration of the Territory.

France

While expressing its reservations to the examination of New Caledonia, France informed the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly in 1990 that the Matignon Accords of 26 June 1988 and the Rue Oudinot Agreements of August 1988 marked an essential stage for New Caledonia. Under the auspices of the Government of France, the parties concerned had decided that New Caledonia should vote freely on self-determination in 1998, in which only voters who had lived continuously in New Caledonia for 10 years or more would be able to participate. Under the terms of the Accords, ratified by 80 per cent of the French population in a national referendum in November 1988, the Territory should enjoy greater autonomy and be largely administered by its own elected officials. The Agreements also made provision for a vigorous policy of economic development and social justice to promote growth and to ensure equal opportunity. The main aspects that have characterized the period since the Agreements were signed were decentralization, job-training, economic restructuring and cultural development.

▲ ▲ ▲

The following entries provide profiles of the 17 remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories and the last Trust Territory, compiled by the United Nations Secretariat for the use of the Special Committee.


AMERICAN SAMOA
Road
Boundary of Territory
Tutuila
Vatia
Afono
Fagaitua
Aoa
Aoau
Pago
Fagatogo
Utulei
Aua
Alofau
Fagamalo
Aasu
Leolo Mtn
"Sentino Peak
"653
Pagati
Pelosa
Amanave
Afao
Olomole Mtn
Mapusaga
Faleniu
Pavaiai
Malaelua
Futiga
Lower Bay
Ofu
Olosega
Tau
Faleasao
Fitiuta
Taa
903
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Northern Cook Islands
Southern Cook Islands
Niue
Tonga
Fiji
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

United States, principally in the states of Hawaii, California and Washington. Anyone born in American Samoa is a national (but not automatically a citizen) of the United States. A national cannot vote in United States elections but can acquire United States citizenship without difficulty.

The United Nations dispatched a visiting mission to American Samoa in 1981.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Europeans first visited the Samoan archipelago in the 1700s, but not until the early nineteenth century did foreign Governments make contact with local chiefs for commercial advantage. The United States, Britain and Germany came to dominate the economic life of the islands at mid-century. No formal relationship was established until 1878, when the then independent Kingdom of Samoa gave the United States the right to establish a coaling station at Pago Pago harbour.

By the Tripartite Treaty of 1899, Great Britain and Germany renounced all claims to the Samoan islands east of the 171st meridian of west longitude in favour of the United States; the islands west of that meridian (now the independent State of Samoa) were assigned to Germany.

In April 1900, Samoan high chiefs formally ceded the islands of Tutuila and Aunuu to the United States. In July 1904, the cession was expanded to include the islands of Ofu, Olosega, Tau and Rose. Swains Island was annexed in 1925 and is currently administered as an integral part of American Samoa. The islands officially became a United States Territory under a resolution approved by Congress on 20 February 1929, vesting final authority over American Samoa in the United States President.

ADMINISTRATION

The present structure of government was set out in the Constitution of 1960, which provided for three separate branches: executive, legislative and judicial. The revised Constitution of 1967, as amended in 1970 and 1977, serves as the legal basis of government.

Since 1977, American Samoa has had an elected Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, elected as a team. It also has an elected bicameral Legislature (*Fono*)—an 18-member Senate and a 20-voting-member House of Representatives (with one non-voting member from Swains Island)—and a non-voting delegate in the United States House of Representatives. The judiciary consists of a High Court with jurisdiction throughout the islands, a District Court and several village courts. The current Chief Justice, appointed in November 1988, is the first indigenous American Samoan to hold that position.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The American Samoan way of life is structured around a social system of clans, or extended families (*aiga*), and their chiefs (*matai*). The *matai* is chosen by family members and is responsible for the well-being of the *aiga*, the maintenance of family lands and the communal economy, which still prevails in village life. Samoan and English

Committee, the United States has stated that these Territories have become virtually self-governing. Each Territory was represented in the United States House of Representatives by an elected delegate who could vote in any committee and could chair sub-committees but did not have the right to vote in the House. The United States observed that the people of those Territories had repeatedly affirmed their desire to exercise their right to self-determination while maintaining a close relationship with the United States. Regarding its three dependent Territories in the Pacific and the Caribbean, the United States told the General Assembly in 1990 that it remained conscious of its role as administering Power and would continue to meet its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations.

United Kingdom

On 30 January 1986, the United Kingdom informed the Special Committee's Chairman that it would no longer take part in the work of the Committee or its Sub-Committees. The United Kingdom observed that while a vast majority of the Territories for which it had previously been responsible had chosen independence, a small number preferred to remain in close association with the United Kingdom. Although they could modify their choice at any time, it seemed unlikely that any would do so in the near future. In those circumstances, in the view of the United Kingdom there seemed no need for the United Nations to devote its time and resources to the special study of these Territories' affairs. Nevertheless, the United Kingdom said it would continue to fulfil its responsibilities under the Charter towards its Non-Self-Governing Territories, by transmitting to the Secretary-General the information called for under Article 73 *e* as well as information on any relevant political and constitutional developments in the Territories.

On 24 October 1990, the British representative to the Fourth Committee, in reiterating the policy of his Government on its 10 remaining dependent Territories, stated that regardless of the size of the Territory and the number of peoples involved, the British Government would be guided by the wishes of the inhabitants concerned, which, beyond anything else, were of primary importance. The aim of his Government was to ensure that, in exercising their rights, the peoples decide for themselves the kind of political future they want. It was up to them to determine if they wanted independence or whether they wished instead to opt for some other status. His Government had fulfilled its obligations under the Charter to develop self-government in its dependent Territories. In co-operation with the locally elected Governments, his Government would ensure that the constitutional framework of those Territories continued to meet the aspirations and wishes of the peoples. In that connection, the representative noted that a constitutional review would take place in the Cayman Islands in 1991. The United Kingdom was assisting its Caribbean Territories to diversify their economies by helping them to develop offshore finance industries and by providing them, *inter alia*, with advice on new legislation on financial and company matters. In those ways the United Kingdom Government was responding to the needs of the peoples who had chosen hitherto to

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa, in the South Pacific, is an unincorporated Territory administered by the United States of America. (An unincorporated Territory is one which has not been incorporated into the body politic of the United States by an act of Congress making the Constitution of the United States expressly applicable to it.)

It consists of six islands (Tutuila, Aunuu, Ofu, Olosega, Tau and Rose) of the Samoan group, together with Swains Island, located 340 kilometres north of Tutuila. The Territory is located 3,700 km south-west of Hawaii and 2,600 km north-east of New Zealand.

The climate is tropical, characterized by wet and dry seasons. The total land area is 197 square kilometres, about 70 per cent of which is covered by dense forest; only 5,000 hectares of the remaining land surface are suitable for agricultural production. Pago Pago, the capital, is located on Tutuila—the largest of the islands, where 90 per cent of the population live.

American Samoa's people are of Polynesian ancestry. In 1990, the Territory had an estimated population of 38,940, with about half of them under the age of 18 years. More than 90 per cent of the residents are ethnically Samoan, including about 10,000 of Western Samoan nationality. The balance of the population consists of Caucasians (2.5 per cent), neighbouring islanders from Tonga, Tokelau and Niue (3.5 per cent) and various other groups.

The Territory's population increased only slightly over the past decade, mainly because continued emigration to the United States offset natural population growth. Since 1974, an average of 382 people per year have emigrated. An estimated 85,000 American Samoans live in the

LOCATION: South Pacific

CAPITAL: Pago Pago (on Tutuila)

AREA: 197 square kilometres

POPULATION (1990 Est.): 38,940

ADMINISTERING POWER: United States

languages are spoken and most American Samoans are bilingual.

American Samoa suffers from many of the economic constraints, such as geographical isolation and limited resources, common to most island societies in the South Pacific. The Territory's close links with the United States have given it higher levels of economic expectation, living standards and living costs than many neighbouring communities.

The economy of American Samoa is narrowly based on two fish canneries and public enterprises funded by the Government. Secondary industries depend largely on these two sectors. Construction depends for the most part on Government-funded capital improvement projects. In an effort to lessen dependence both on grants from the United States and on the two fish canneries, the Governor has launched a campaign to attract investment and thereby broaden the Territory's economic base.

In 1987, imports valued at $US 346.4 million exceeded exports, which amounted to $288.1 million, leaving a trade deficit of $58.3 million—2 per cent lower than the 1986 deficit of $59.6 million. Imports increased by 11 per cent from 1986 and exports increased by 14 per cent. Food constituted 17 per cent of the total value of imports; fuel and oil, 14 per cent; building materials, 18 per cent; and jewellery and watches, 5 per cent. Canned tuna accounted for 93 per cent of all exports in 1987.

American Samoa's tuna industry is the fourth largest tuna-processor in the world and constitutes 20 per cent of the total United States tuna production. Two United States companies operate large-scale tuna canneries at Pago Pago. In 1987, combined exports from both canneries amounted to $288 million, compared with $252.5 million the previous year.

Prospects for agricultural development are extremely limited. Efforts in this sector are aimed at increasing the production of vegetables and other food crops, mostly for local consumption. The tourist industry is relatively small and dependent on the availability of air service to and from Hawaii and the United States mainland. The number of tourists in 1987 increased to 7,027, compared with 5,541 in 1986.

The labour force has been steadily increasing since 1980. Of the 21,190 persons between 15 and 65 years of age in 1987, the labour force totalled 12,097, compared with 11,691 the previous year. Of that number, 10,464 were employed (10,127 the previous year).

Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of six and 18 years. In 1987, there were 26 public and six private elementary schools, five public and two private high schools, and a special-education high school. In 1987, total school enrolment rose to 13,165, compared with 12,924 in 1986. During 1986/87, a vocational education centre was completed and has shown positive results as an alternative educational opportunity for young Samoans. American Samoa Community College, established in 1970, offers two-year degree courses in the arts or sciences. It also offers certificate-of-proficiency programmes in vocational, business, clerical and nursing curricula.

The main hospital has 181 beds. Medical, dental and pharmaceutical services are available 24 hours a day at

minimal cost to residents and visitors. Medical care is provided free to American Samoans requiring off-island treatment, including hospitalization on Guam, Hawaii or the United States mainland.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Total revenue for fiscal year 1988 (1 October 1987 to 30 September 1988) amounted to $90.3 million, an increase over the $89.8 million revenue in fiscal year 1987. Grants from the United States Department of the Interior and other Federal agencies amounted to $48.8 million ($51.7 million in fiscal 1987). Total government expenditure in fiscal year 1987 amounted to approximately $102.6 million ($92.6 million in 1986).

In December 1989, Governor Peter Coleman said that the territorial Government was faced with a monumental financial crisis.

The Inspector-General of the Department of the Interior stated that disregard for budgetary and spending controls had resulted in American Samoa's budget deficit of almost $13 million in one year, compared to a $6 million deficit in fiscal year 1987.

According to the Inspector-General's audit report, part of the mounting debt could be attributed to the former Governor's authorization of salary increases totalling $2.1 million for all Government employees prior to the November 1988 elections.

In early February 1990, Hurricane Ofa struck American Samoa and great devastation was reported.

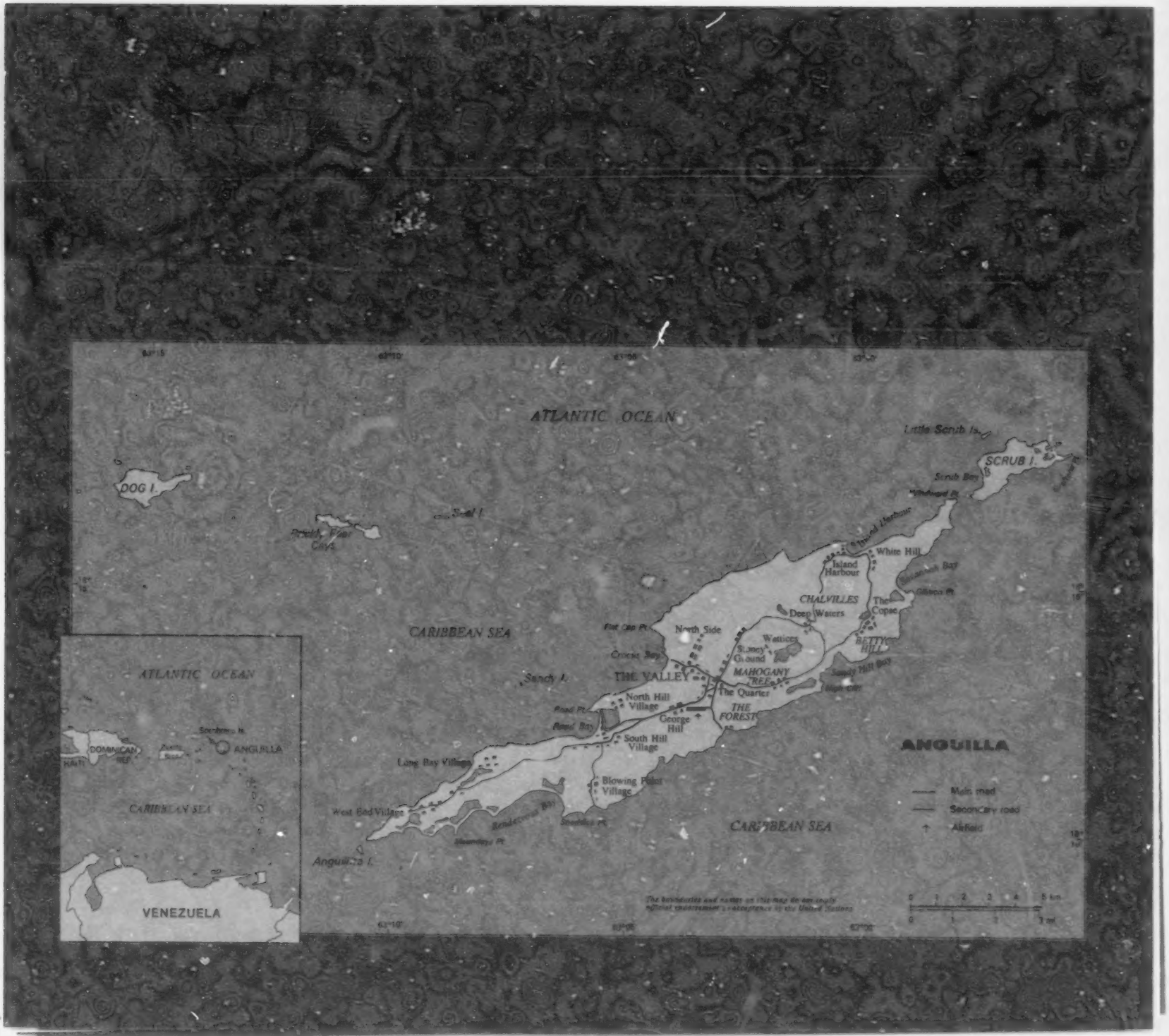
FUTURE POLITICAL STATUS

The 1981 UN visiting mission to American Samoa reported that elected and traditional leaders had expressed satisfaction with the existing political status of the Territory.

In October 1989, in a statement to the Fourth Committee—the General Assembly Main Committee concerned with decolonization—the representative of the United States said that American Samoa had become virtually self-governing. Competitive, free elections were held regularly. The people of American Samoa, while desiring to maintain their unique cultural identity, had repeatedly expressed their strong desire to maintain a close relationship with the United States. The United States was ready to respond to the wishes of the people regarding their future political status whenever they indicated the direction in which they wished to proceed, the representative stated.

In November 1990, the United Nations General Assembly reaffirmed that it was ultimately for the people of American Samoa to determine freely their own political status and reaffirmed the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

A representative of the Territory participated in the regional seminar for the Pacific, held in Vanuatu in May 1990, as part of the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.


ATLANTIC OCEAN
CARIBBEAN SEA
DOG I.
SCRUB I.
Little Scrub Is.
Scrub Bay
Seal I.
Prickly Pear Cays
White Hill
Island Harbour
CHALVILLES
Deep Waters
The Copse
Fisher Bay
Fisher Pt.
North Side
Crocus Bay
Sandy I.
Wattices
Sunny Ground
BETTY'S HILL
THE VALLEY
MAHOGANY REE
The Quarter
Sandy Hill Bay
North Hill Village
Road Pt.
Road Bay
George Hill
THE FOREST
South Hill Village
Long Bay Village
Blowing Point Village
West End Village
Rendezvous Bay
Rendezvous Pt.
Shoal Bay Pt.
Anguilla I.
ANGUILLA
Main road
Secondary road
Airfield
The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
0 1 2 3 4 5 km
0 1 2 3 mi
ATLANTIC OCEAN
DOMINICAN REP.
HAITI
Sombrero Is.
ANGUILLA
CARIBBEAN SEA
VENEZUELA

withdrew from the Associated State of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and became a separate dependency of the United Kingdom.

ADMINISTRATION

Under the Constitution that came into effect on 1 April 1982, the Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council and a House of Assembly. The Governor, who is appointed by the Queen, is responsible for defence, external affairs, internal security (including the police) and the public service. The Executive Council consists of the Governor as Chairman, the Chief Minister, three other ministers and two *ex officio* members (the Attorney-General and the Permanent Secretary of Finance). The 12-member House of Assembly comprises a Speaker, seven members elected from single-member constituencies, the same two *ex officio* members as in the Executive Council, and two nominated members appointed by the Governor.

The law of Anguilla is the Common Law of the United Kingdom, together with all legislation inherited from the former Associated State of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla up to August 1971 and legislation enacted locally since then. It is administered by the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, which comprises a Court of Appeal, a High Court of Justice, courts of summary jurisdiction and magistrate courts.

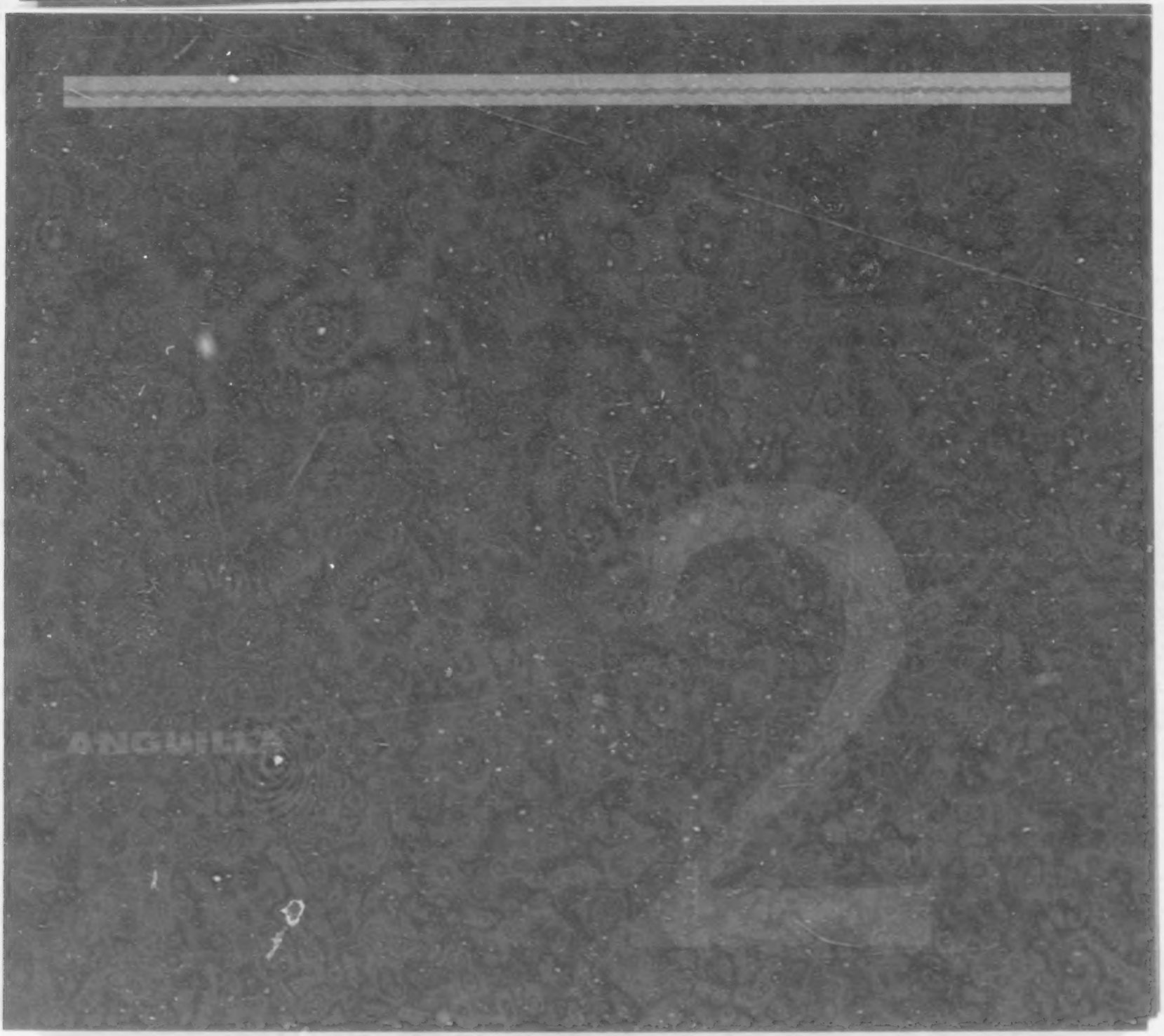
In January 1990, a Government delegation visited London to discuss amendments to the Constitution with officials of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Subjects discussed included the appointment of a Parliamentary Secretary/Deputy Governor, the question of nominated membership in the House of Assembly and the provision for a Leader of the Opposition.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Tourism is the main economic activity, with potential for stimulating development in other sectors. Demands of the tourist trade have been largely responsible for considerable activity in the construction sector, as several major hotels, guest houses and villas have expanded room capacity.

The total number of hotel rooms increased from 554 in 1986 to an estimated 724 in 1987. The contribution of the tourist sector to the economy increased from 25 per cent in 1984 to 29 per cent in 1987. Total tourist arrivals decreased from 71,494 in 1987 to 69,482 in 1988; excursionists, staying for less than one day, decreased by 18 per cent, from 50,501 in 1987 to 41,275 in 1988. Total expenditure in 1988 by both groups was estimated at $US 24.9 million, an increase of 31 per cent over 1987. The increase in tourist expenditure continued to grow over the years.

Agricultural activity is extremely limited by a combination of factors, including poor soil, limited arable land and irregular rainfall. A steady decline in agricultural production from 1984 to 1987 was evidence of inadequate rainfall and the constant drift of young people to the tourist industry. A decline in livestock was attributable to wild dogs destroying animals, thereby adversely affecting sheep production.


ANGUILLA

ANGUILLA

Anguilla is the most northerly of the Leeward Islands in the Caribbean. It lies 240 kilometres east of Puerto Rico, 113 km north-west of Saint Kitts and Nevis and 8 km north of St. Maarten/Saint-Martin. The Territory has a total land mass of 96 square kilometres and includes several offshore islets. The British Department of Trade operates a lighthouse station on Sombrero Island—one of the offshore islands. The main island has a maximum length of 26 km and a maximum width of 5 km.

The climate is tropical, with a mean monthly temperature of about 25 degrees centigrade and a mean monthly relative humidity of more than 70 per cent. Rainfall is low and erratic.

The United Nations dispatched a visiting mission to Anguilla in September 1984.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Anguilla became a British colony in 1650.

In 1967, after a long association with the islands of St. Kitts and Nevis, Anguilla rejected its ties with them, set up a council and proclaimed itself independent. Negotiations with the United Kingdom failed. In March 1969, the United Kingdom sent in troops and installed a temporary British Commissioner. British troops were withdrawn from the island in September 1969.

In July 1971, the British Government, by the Anguilla Act, resumed direct administration over Anguilla through a United Kingdom Commissioner, with the support of an island Council. A separate Constitution came into effect in February 1976. In December 1981, the Territory formally

LOCATION: Caribbean

CAPITAL: The Valley

AREA: 96 square kilometres

POPULATION (Mid-1988 Est.): 7,200

ADMINISTERING POWER: United Kingdom

As regards fisheries, preliminary data for 1987 indicated a decline in recorded lobster exports. It was uncertain whether that was due to increased domestic consumption or to unrecorded exports. Fisheries development programmes aim to introduce a regional monitoring control and surveillance system able to regulate foreign fishing in the subregion, promote fisheries development through marketing, and provide training for fishermen.

In 1988, the manufacturing sector was medium- and small-scale, and confined to a narrow range of activities, including the production of salt, the construction of wooden boats, and other traditional operations. A high level of rainfall in 1986 had prevented the mining of salt for the second consecutive year.

In December 1989, the Government was reported to be considering a proposal for the sale of Scrub Island, one of Anguilla's offshore islets, by its owners to an international group of French, Japanese and United States bankers for a complete island resort project. The sale price for the island was said to be between $60 million and $100 million, of which Anguilla's treasury would receive $15 million. The impact of the proposed sale on Anguilla and the existing tourist establishments was expected to be severe.

The Government promotes the Territory as a haven for regional and international deposits. Its chief attractions are convertibility of a wide range of foreign currencies, an absence of rigid regulatory controls of the commercial banking system and no taxes on income and capital gains. In promoting a healthy banking and financial industry, the Government intended to carry out a comprehensive review of existing banking, company, insurance and trust legislation. Commercial bank deposits rose by 5.7 per cent between December 1987 and September 1988. Loans and advances increased by 24.5 per cent during the same period.

Reports indicate that although drug use is limited to "soft" drugs, such as marijuana, there is evidence of harder drugs, including cocaine, being introduced. In May 1989, Anguilla put into effect a new anti-drug law. That and one other law provide for the control and prevention of drug trafficking in Anguilla as well as in surrounding waters, the seizure of aircraft and vessels engaged in illegal drug trade, the confiscation of property whether on Anguilla or abroad (including profits from drug trafficking), and the imposition of heavy fines or imprisonment for offenders.

In November 1990, the Assembly called upon the administering Power to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking.

Education is compulsory for all children between five and 14 years of age, and free at the primary and secondary levels. In 1986, there were 1,493 children and 66 teachers in the primary schools and 634 students and 39 teachers in the government secondary school. Major developments concerning education include completion of Valley College, introduction of a comprehensive system of education, and establishment and appointment of a review committee to study the education system.

In addition to a 24-bed hospital, Anguilla has a new